INTRODUCTION

Development administration is increasingly directed to realizing definite programme and is essentially an action oriented, goal-oriented administrative system. Tribal people with a population of 6.9 per cent constitute a significant segment of. India's vast population. Their diversities associated with different ethnic and cultural traits and ecological setting indicate the complexity of problems accompanying modernization encountered by both the tribal people themselves and the official and non-official agencies engaged in tribal development and administration. With the attainment of Independence and adoption of the Constitution, the whole perspective with regard to the role of the State vis-a-vis the tribal people in India underwent a significant change. The adoption of the philosophy of "Welfare State'' has cast a very heavy responsibility on the Government with regard to protection and advancement of the interests of the backward and weaker sections of the society. Members of the Scheduled Tribes, besides the rights of ordinary citizens also enjoy special safeguards under various provisions of the Constitution including those in its Fifth and Sixth Schedules, These, in effect, place matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes on a special footing at the union and state levels. They also reflect recognition of the diversity in the tribal situation, and of the need for different approaches.

The developmental strategy of the tribal communities has to be linked up with the developmental strategy of the nation. One of the goals of social mobilization therefore, is the integration of the tribal societies with the national policy. It is to be noticed that modernization of tribal societies does not depend upon operational efficiency of administration and development apparatus alone. What is more important is the efficiency of the system and acceptance of its legitimacy by the communities concerned to be evidenced by positive participation there in by them.

Himachal Pradesh : Introduction

Himachal means the land of snow and is known as Dev Bhumi the land of Gods.[1] It is situated in the northern part of India and is basically hilly state. This state is covered by the ranges of the Himalaya and the Shivaliks.[2] Himachal Pradesh

---

1 Meenakshi Chaudhary,"Himachal: A Complete Guide to the Land of Gods", Rupa and Co., New Delhi, 2006, p. I.

2 Syed (ed.), "Himachal Pradesh: General Knowledge", Ramesh Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004

comprises of 12 districts having an area of 55,673 sq. km. and a population of 68,56,509 lakh according to census 2011 (provisional) out of this, 34,73,892 are males and 33, 82,617 are females.[3] Himachal Pradesh was constituted as a separate administrative unit of Indian union on 15, April 1948. It is situated in the heart of western Himalayas.[4] The territory is almost completely mountainous, with altitudes varying from 350 to 6,975 meters above sea level.[5]

Himachal Pradesh is situated between 30^0–22'-40" to 33^0-12'- 40" north latitude and 75^0–47'- 55'' to 79^0-04'-20'' east longitudes.[6] The state accounted for 1.7 per cent of the total area of the country and 0.57 per cent of the total population with a density of 117 persons per sq.km. Himachal Pradesh ranked at 21st position in term of population amongst all states and union territories of the country. The urban population constitutes 10.04 per cent of the total population of the state, the lowest among all states and union territories. Literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh is 83.78 per cent.[7]

TRIBAL AREAS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Tribal areas are generally characterized by undulating terrain, dense forest, difficult communication and low population density. Each tribal group with their on social customs and dialects usually lives in a compact area. The geophysical conditions and socio-cultural background make the introduction make the development schemes in. tribal areas a difficult task. The problem of development in the tribal areas are linked with various socioeconomic consideration viz. improvement of infrastructure, change in the habits and customs, creation of demand for goods and services, improvement in income and opportunities for investment.

The tribal areas in the State are spread over the Districts of Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti and Bharmour and Pangi Sub-division of Chamba District. There are seven Tribal Development Blocks in these areas.

---

3 Census of India, Provisional Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, Series 3, 2011, p. 29.

4 Census of India, Directorate of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla, Vol. XX, Part 1-A, 1961, p. 35.

5 The Penguin Year Book 2008, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2007, p.332.

6 Jag Mohan Balokhra, "The Wonderland Himachal Pradesh", An Encyclopedia, H.G. Publications, New Delhi, 2006, p. 5.

7 Census of India, Provisional Population Totals, 2011, Op. cit., p. 29.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE FIVE YEAR PLAN IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

The concept of incorporating Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plan of the State was first Introduced by the Planning Commission, Government of India on the eve of 5lh Five-Year Plan. Comprehensive development of Tribal areas focusing particularly on the Welfare of individual tribal family was the main objective of the tribal sub-plan, A number of new programmes were also introduced, besides intensifying programmes, which were already popular. In view of the weaknesses of the earlier area based programme viz. Tribal Development Blocks and Tribal Development Agencies, a new strategy was evolved in the **Fifth Five Year Plan** f 1974-791 for the foundation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the areas of tribal concentration. This is intended to achieve an intensity of attention to the tribal areas and devise measures to suite their local ethos. The original son-plan for the 5th plan period {1974-79} was approved for Rs. 16 crores.

In the **Sixth Five Year plan** emphasis shifted from welfare family and beneficiary oriented development schemes within the general frame work of socio-economic programme specifically directed at and designed for the benefit of the scheduled tribes. Coverage of ST population under sub-plan treatment was sought to be extended through the adoption of the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) where pockets of tribal concentration were pockets of tribal concentration were identified. Two such pockets were identified in the State in 1981-82 and ST population coverage rose to 58% (1991), The State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan during the 5th plan (1974-78) was targeted at 5.36 and the actual achievement was 5.75%. Similarly the State Plan flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan for the 6th plan period (1980-85) was targeted at 8.48 and actual achievement was 8.62%.

The **Seventh Plan (1985-90.)** was designed to consolidate the gains of past investment and to launch the country on the path to further development geared to equity, removal of deprivation and a tangible rise in level of social welfare and social consumption, especially of the disadvantaged sections of the society. The strategy for this purpose was based on the emphasis on food, work and productivity. During the above plan period the T.S.P. strategy was extended to cover all the tribals including the dispersed tribals in the beneficiary oriented programmes. The State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan was targeted at 9% for the Seventh Plan period and actual

achievement had been of the order of 8.78%.

The tribal sub-plan strategy from Fifth Plan onwards has results and proved beneficial to **socio-economic** development of tribals and tribal areas, A **fundamental** change in the process of formulating the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy on **Maharashtra** Model had been introduced at the end of the **Eighth Five year Plan.** The State Plan flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan was targeted at *9%* for Eighth Plan period and achievement is about 8.56%.

The **Ninth Five-Year Plan** laid greater emphasis on accelerated growth in employment, provision of basic minimum services to the people, eradication of poverty and provision of food security. An outlay of Rs. 495 crores had been proposed for the **Ninth** Five Year Plan against which Rs. 646.03 crore were utilised by the end of the Flan 31-3-2002.

The **Tenth Five-Year** Plan laid greater emphasis on accelerated growth in employment, provision of basic **minimum services to the** people, eradication of poverty and provision of food security. An **outlay** of **Rs.** 856.35 crores had been proposed for the Tenth Five-Year Plan **against** which **Rs.** 685.75 crore were utilised by the end of the Plan 31.3.2007.

A provision of Rs. 1260.00 crore has been made for the Tribal Sab-Plan for **Eleventh Five Year** *P\m* 2007- 12 out of which Rs. 243,00 crore including provision for BADP/SCA shall be utilized *during* 2009-10 against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 220.72 crores during 2008-09

The study will be based upon the Tribal Development Administration in Himachal Pradesh and particularly in the Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh. Tribal district Kinnaur lies on both sides of the Satluj river. The economic structure is primarily agrarian and essentially rural in character. The methods of cultivation are crude as well as primitive and sheep, goats, ponies and horse are the main livestock of the people. According to censes 2001 the district has 6,401 sq. km. area. The total population of the district is 78,334 (47.08%) out which there are 42,173 (53.83%) males and 36,161(47.17%) females populations. The density is 12 persons/sq.km and the sex ratio is 857 females over 1000 males. Another Tribal district Lahaul Spiti became a district of Himachal Pradesh in 1960 and it is one-frontier district of India. The major occupation of the people is agriculture and

about 25 percent of the total landmass is under cultivation. According to 2001 census, the district has 13,835 sq. km area and its total population is 33,224. There are two Community Development Block in the district namely one is Lahaul and another is Spiti.

This study is to highlight the level of development of tribal area. It will also bring out the deficiencies in the tribal development schemes. This study will also evaluate the impact of tribal development schemes, policies and programmes being implemented in the tribal areas, so that same can be moulded to meet the requirements and need felt by the people at local level.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The chief consideration behind reviewing the already existing studies is to evaluate these studies in the line of the sampling design, methodology followed and the suggestions made. It is done for the reasons that the present study could be design in such a way that the outstanding point of such work could be incorporated in the present study. This will help in designing the present study in consonance with the objectives of the present study. In order to formulate the present study and to adopt the befitting methodology for this purpose, some of the important research works have been thoroughly scrutinized.

Negi (1976)[8] studied the social and connected aspects of the life of the Scheduled tribes of Himachal Pradesh. In this book author has compiled authentic information related to the socio-economic conditions of all the tribes scattered throughout state (Himachal Pradesh). This book is outcome of project work sponsored by ICSSR and IIAS. In this book author has explained how people of tribal belt of the state are leading their social life and what are their custom and tradition of daily life. In the end of this book author has suggested that negligible research work has done on the tribal areas and people of Himachal Pradesh and need is to fulfill the gap.

Mehra (1977) [9] examined the sub-plan strategy and analyzed that the programmes oriented approach is missing in the sub-plan and it attempt mere sectoral approach where each sector is required to pass on its share of programmes to the tribal sub-plan area. For the better and fast development of tribal he has given the idea of a model project consisting the various tips that the identification of the resource regions in the project area, identification of the clients, a clear determination of project goals, selections of proper technology and formulation of schemes.

Sharma (1977)[10] reviewed the efforts for the tribal development and divided in to four periods: before 1947, 1947-1952 and 1974 onwards. He mentioned in his paper that the British declared some of the trial areas as excluded and some as partially excluded. They adopted the policy of lightly administering these areas. The normal administration of the Provinces, in which the tribal areas were located, was not extended to them. In many regions, single line administration was vested in one

---

8 Thakur Sen Negi, *Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh – A Profile*, Raj Printers, Meerut, 1976.

9 Om Prakash Mehra, "Administration for Tribal Development," *The Indian Journal of Public Administration,* Vol. XXIII, 1977, New Delhi, pp. 546-554.

10 B.D. Sharma, "Administration for Tribal Development," *The Indian Journal of Public Administration,* Vol. XXIII, 1977, New Delhi, pp. 515-539.

individual who was the chief representative of the Government in that area. Author has thoroughly studied the sub-plan strategy and suggested that the sub-plan takes care of only the developmental aspects. The provisions of the fifth schedule are expected to provide legal and administrative support.

Joshi (1984)[11] studied that Khasas are probably the descendant of early Aryan immigrants in India. Their family law has not been fully investigated or systematically studied in the past. Study describes that Khasas family law is still traditional in some points. The result of comparative study has been twofold. The remarkable similarity of the Khasas family law with the Punjab customary law, notably with the customary law in the Kangra hills, has been made out. In its relation to Hindu law the Khasas law proves itself to be a primitive version of present day Hindu law. Subsequent studies confirmed this belief. Careful and searching analyses of the Kumaon customary law revealed a rich find of primitive Aryan social organization and family law among the Khasas. Besides it author has divided his study in ten chapters titled as introduction, matriarchal survivals, polyandry, and levirate, second is legal position of women and a valid Khasas marriage, fourth- divorce in Khasas law, fifth- paternity and son ship, sixth- alienation of family property, seventh- Gharjawain, adoption or appointment of an heir succession and last is conclusion, in which a comprehensive study of Khasas tribe has completed.

Bajpai (1987)[12] describe in his book "Lahaul-Spiti a forbidden land in the Himalayas" the socio-ecological setting of Lahaul-Spiti a remote district of Himachal Pradesh. Book explains that the caste, social restrictions and untouchably, as prevalent in other parts of the country are also found in this Himalayan region, but they are not very acute, rigorous and prohibitive here. Book illustrates that agriculture is only economic resource of the region, which are depending upon the mercy of the nature. Kuth, potato and hops are the main cash crops of the area. The book depicts that Lahaul-Spiti is a territory on our international border with Tibet in the past had never attracted the attention of rulers. The result was that no communication worth the name ever developed here. Further the book shows that Lahaul-Spiti has a great potential of hydroelectric power because of high-speed rivers and nallahs.

---

11 L.D. Joshi, *Tribal People of Himalayas,* Mittal Publication, New Delhi, 1984.

12 S.C. Bajpai, *Lahaul-Spiti – A Forbidden Land in the Himalayas,* Indus Publishing, New Delhi, 1987.

Parmar (1992)[13] has focuses on the changing economic scenario of the tribal area and examines as to how far planned effort has succeeded in its objective of raising its economy to the level of development achieved by the State as a whole. The sub-plan strategy in itself is a positive and very useful innovation for over all development of the tribal area. Nevertheless, its efficacy has built in limitation rooted in the usual mechanical process of its formulation and implementation. These limitations become pronounced when the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh fall in this typical category and this region demands area specific and need based approach to economic development could get proper and sustained impetus if policies and programmes are innovative and in tune with the ground realities. Further study examines inter and intraregional disparities in the level of economic development of the different tribal belts of the state and suggested suitable strategy in addition to the existing one.

Bhowmick, (1993)[14] analyzed that the development of tribes and their areas are today a major concern of the Government. Various articles of the Indian constitution provide specific provisions for the advancement of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Often, a tribe is biologically as well as culturally distinct from other tribes and non-tribal population. The bureaucratic system has its own limitations and is not flexible enough. A voluntary organization on the other hand, can easily adjust itself to the needs of the people with sympathy, personal care and urgency. Despite efforts, both by the Government and voluntary organizations, the progress is not what it should have been, possibly because of the inconsistency between various developmental approaches and different socio-economic-politico-cultural factors in which the tribal groups are nursed and nurtured. The book studies to the nature of compatibilities and constraints of operating under similar ecological conditions and suggests corrective measures. It attempts at an inventory of the various developmental programmes, and studies the prevailing tribal traits vis-à-vis economy and society in order to understand their attitudes and reactions towards development/welfare programmes.

---

13 H.S. Parmar, *Tribal Development in Himachal Pradesh*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1992.

14 Pradip Kumar Bhowmick, *Dynamics of Tribal Development*, Rawat Publishers, New Delhi, 1993.

Prabhu (1993)[15] has raised that the basic and critical issues relating to our perceptions and comprehension of tribal problems and makes a very strong plea against all that presently passes under the rubric of tribal development. He further suggested that the sustainable development must be based on self-determination and ethno development within the framework of provisions in the sixth Schedule of our constitution. The principle of internal self-determinations and the strategy of sustainable self-development or ethno development would ensure the beginning of a process of emancipation of the tribal peoples.

Deogaonkar (1994)[16] in this author traces the origin and growth of the efforts for the development of tribal populations in India. Apart from examining various approaches to tribal development, it enumerates the administrative structures and organizational strategies adopted during the last many years of planning, the out-lay on tribal development during the plans and the priorities adopted have also been indicated. The tribal sub-plan strategy and its implementation have been examined elaborately and an evaluation of the schemes therein has been attempted. The personnel policy adopted in tribal development finds a special and critical treatment. Book has a pragmatic and realistic base while dealing with the theoretical concerns of the subject. Practical aspects of the development and social change have also been discussed and analyzed.

Gautam (1995)[17] studied the basic needs of the hill people of Himachal Pradesh arising out of their ecosystems and social as well as administrative efforts made for the satisfaction of their needs. As a matter of by product, it also aims at suggesting to the social workers, voluntary agencies, planners and administrators the steps they should take to help the people meet their basic needs. Approach in the book is not that of an expert in economics and the basic needs but that of a layman having sympathy for the poor of the hill areas.

---

15 Pradip Prabhu, "Sustainable Tribal Development," *The Indian Journal of Public Administration,* Vol. 39, 1993, New Delhi, pp. 479-487.

16 S.G. Deogaonkar, *Tribal Administration and Development,* Rawat Publishers, New Delhi, 1994.

17 Padam Nabh Gautam, *Basic Needs of the Hill People: A Study of Social and Administrative Response in Himachal Pradesh,* Indus Publishing, New Delhi, 1995.

Negi (1998)[18] begin with the definition of the word tribe and suggests that the following criteria could, in general, be adopted to designate the people as 'Scheduled Tribes': autochthony; a strong community fellowship; a principal territorial habitat; a distinctive culture and way of life; and economic, political and social backwardness. Although, the tribal people continue to be on the periphery of the mainstream, the author argues that the material deprivation of the tribal is more than made up for by their remarkable inherent intelligence and great innate capacity for advancement. Negi is frank in admitting that though the policy towards tribal welfare is to bring the tribal into the national mainstream, yet the safe paths to the national mainstream itself may prove to be a sweeping generality, wanting in terms of spiritual beliefs, ethics and morals. Educationally, some tribal segments like Kinnaur and Lahaul have taken remarkable strides forward, but areas like Pangi and Spiti and tribal like nomadic Gujjars are far backward in this respect. Similarly, economic betterment in general has been somewhat marred by fall in social ethics and personal morals. In common with tribal societies all over India, in Himachal Pradesh too, lopsided craze for money and other material benefits has all but destroyed the age-old value system of these "backward and primitive" people. Fading away of much that is valuable needs to be avoided. The socio-diversity, local folklore, local deities and tribal ethos and much else besides need to be faithfully recorded and preserved for the long run.

Hooja (2004)[19] analyzed the changes in approaches, strategies and schemes for tribal development in India over the various five-year plan periods. Special attention has been paid to the problems and achievements of tribal development programmes and administrative arrangements in India's Central Tribal Belt (CTB) comprising the states of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan that Contains nearly three-fourths of the country's tribal population. Tracing the story from Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Panchsheel' for the Tribal, to the Dhebar Commission (1961), Task force under L.P. Vidyarthi (1974), the launching of tribal sub-plan during fifth plan and on to the Panchayats (extension to scheduled areas) Act, 1996, this study in policy and administration looks at issues of literacy and education, health and nutrition, lack of

---

[18] Thakur Sen Negi, *Tribes of Himachal Pradesh: Past, Present and Future*, in "Tribal Development: Appraisal and Alternative," edited by S.K. Gupta, V.P. Sharma, N.K. Sharda, Indus Publishing, New Delhi, 1998, pp. 100-109.

[19] Meenakshi Hooja, "Policy and Strategies for tribal development: Focus on the central Tribal belt", Rawat Publishers, New Delhi,2004.

infrastructure, income and employment, displacement and growing extremism amongst the tribal of the CTB. Future challenges have also been discussed and a number of recommendations made.

Sah, D.C (ed.), Sisodia (ed.) (2004)[20] describes that the marginalization of tribal and commercial exploitation of their land and forest date back to the British period. After independence, the nexus between development administration, banias and non-tribal on the one hand, and laws governing their commons on the other, further deprived them of not only their livelihood, but also resulted in a loss of their identity. The present volume discusses some of these important issues. The book is divided into six thematic sections. The first Livelihood and Land Alienation has two chapters that operationalise these constructs in the context of western tribal belt of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The next section Empowerment has three chapters that trace changes in the tribal society in the context of 73rd Constitutional Amendments. Two out of three chapters in the section on Education and Health have discussed educational backwardness among tribal and the remedial measures. One chapter on health perceptions, beliefs and practices amongst Tribal in western India is also part of this. The thematic section Economic Change and Social Deprivation has five chapters that present socio-economic deprivation of Tribal due to the process of economic change. Two chapters under the section Development and Displacement discuss the deprivation of Tribal due to mega irrigation projects and the interaction between the state, the civil society and the community in the process of their relocation and rehabilitation. The last section Partnership Ethics and Environmental Politics has one chapter that debates how varied perceptions have transformed livelihood and commons, over the years, into a new politics of environment. The book will interest a range of readers including researchers, bureaucrats, policy makers, planners and those concerned with the plight of Tribal.

Singh (1994)[21] "explained that the development implies creating conditions in a given society for wholesome living of its members. Logically it stands for the rise in the standard of living of the weaker sections, greater participation in the affairs of the larger society and the state, freedom from poverty, unconstrained development of individual's among the various constituents of the social fabric. After independence

[20] D.C. Sah (ed.), Yatinder Singh Sisodia (ed.), *Tribal Issues in India,* Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2004.

[21] Anil Kumar Singh (ed.), *Approaches to Tribal Development,* S. Chand and Publishers, 1994.

the nation constitutionally committed to bring about comprehensive and integrated development of this weaker section of the Indian society. Central governments and the various state governments have launched a number of schemes for the overall upliftment of the Tribal. But in reality achievement has been very unsatisfactory and the desired results have not been achieved yet. In the present study, the author has tried to pinpoint the defects in the tribal welfare schemes and has very clearly mentioned the ways and methods through which this underprivileged and exploited section of Indian society can be brought in to the national mainstream."

Gare (1999)[22] elucidated the necessity of modification in integrated areas development approach and need is to have a growth center approach for the development of tribal areas and it is therefore essential to undertake a resources survey within a view to determine the full potentialities of development. The study further suggested that the area development through growth centers includes mobilization both "natural resources" and "human development". Area development through growth centers can be achieved for the sustainable development in tribal areas and no other approach will be more beneficial for the tribal communalities at large.

Sreekumar (2001) [23] analyzed that in spite of ample provisions of administrative power and guarantee for resources by the constitution tribal development in the country has yet not reached desired level. The author outlines hiss findings on tribal development effort being undertaken in the remote islands of Andaman and Nicobar. He suggests that besides state agencies, the possibilities of involvement of NGOs in the development efforts should also be explored.

Gupta (2004),[24] the present monograph deals with the problems and prospects of the Lakshadweep islands, groups of island situated on the Arabian Sea and are about 220 to 440 km away from the Malabar Coast. It is really a companion volume of a similar study, which was carried out for the Andaman Group of islands by the members of the center. The islands are formed by the accumulation of coral sand. The economy of the island has been discussed along with its demographic problems in this book in details. The major problem of scarcity of resources in the island themselves

---

22 G.M. Gare, "Planning of the Tribal Area: A Growth Centre Approach," *Tribal Research Bulletin,* Vol. XVIII, No. 1, March 1999, pp. 22-25.

23 S.S. Sreekumar, "Tribal Development Administration in India," *The Indian Journal of Public Administration,* Vol. XLVII, No. 4, 2001.

24 L.P. Gupta, *Administration for Educational Development of Tribes: A Study of Female Students in Darjeeling,* Classical, New Delhi, 2004.

along with the presence of great possibilities in developing extensive sea fishing, on a large scale has been discussed in details. The problems of water and its conservation to supply further activities have also been taken up in some details. It has been pointed out that it is a small land area, with very little possibility of crop cultivation, mining and quarrying activities. The problem of developing a limited number of sectors including fisheries has been taken up. Favorable factor is a high literacy both along the males and female, which is an advantage in order to develop certain sectors involving skill, but it is also pointed out that the scope of expansion of the economy is rather limited excepting ill coconut and fish based industries, which may be encouraged. Steps have been suggested for future development of this island in several sectors on a limited scale. The prospect of development of the coconut plantation has also been taken up.

Soni (2004)[25] explained that the Schedule tribes have been kept aloof of the development process in the country. Their socio-economic status, education and lack of communication did not permit them to reach the better life and fruits of development. Post-independence scenario suggest that many steps taken by national and state governments by spending corers of rupees and several schemes were launched for the betterment of tribal and their proper upliftment.

Pfeffer and Behera (2005)[26] "Documentation of various facets of tribal social reality is very much essential before they are totally eclipsed by the rapid process of globalization of the world economy. While examining the current literature on tribal societies we notice a curious absence of scientific studies based on intensive fieldwork among a large and important section of the world population. The series Contemporary Society: Tribal Studies tries to fill in this gap and thereby attempts to remove our ignorance on many aspects of tribal world. Author's presents a picture of contemporary tribal situation in India. Dealing with the definitional problem of the term 'tribe', it addresses various issues concerning tribal development, changing cultural patterns, social networks, and tribal health.

---

25 Jasprit Kaur Soni, *Introspection of Tribal Development*, Sonali Publishers, New Delhi, 2004.

26 George Pfeffer and Deepak Kumar Behera (ed.), *Tribal Situation in India*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2005.

Singh, (2005)[27] analyzed since the dawn of civilization, both sexes have played a significant role in the evaluation of mankind. In the tribal society of western Himalaya, people have been playing an integrated role in terms of ecosystem functioning. Nonetheless, women have been playing a key role in the upliftment of social, cultural, economic and political values since age old in the mountainous region. The distinct allocation of activities of men and women has evolved locally for productive and functional usages and it has been inheriting sine generations. The status of both sexes is exclusively dependent up on functional attributes of the people concerned. The paper further suggests that the developmental approach should be centered on interactive subsystem levels derived from indigenous knowledge oriented packages rather than introduced alien packages.

Sharma (2006)[28] "The scheduled tribe groups who were identified as more backward communities among the tribal population groups have been categorized as 'Primitive Tribal Groups' (PTGs) by the Government at the Centre in 1975. So far seventy-five tribal communities have been identified as 'primitive tribal groups' in different states of India. These hunting, food-gathering, and some agricultural communities, who have been identified, as more backward communities among the tribal population groups need special programmes for their sustainable development. The primitive tribes are awakening and demanding their rights for special reservation quota for them. The thirty articles presented in this volume give an idea about the situation prevailing among the primitive tribes in India. The majorities of the primitive tribal population groups in India are in perpetual poverty and stand much below the poverty line, suffering from an alarming malnutrition and high illiteracy. The government must take initiative more seriously, sincerely, and effectively to create sustainable development programmes among them."

Gupta (2007)[29] this book addresses some important issues concerning the tribal in India. Presenting the meanings of freedom from the tribal perspective, it records their struggles for freedom, and highlights the emergence of consciousness in Adivasi writings. It further extends discussion on the problematic of tribal identity,

---

[27] Gopal S. Singh, *Functional Attributes of Tribal People of Western Himalaya: Need for Indigenous Knowledge Based Sustainable Planning*, 2005, pp. 307-312.

[28] P. Dash Sharma (ed.), *Anthropology of Primitive Tribes in India*, Series Publication, New Delhi, 2006.

[29] Ramnika Gupta, *Tribal Contemporary Issues: Appraisal and Intervention*, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2007.

the problem of language identity in tribal areas, the place of women in Adivasi culture and literature, and the problems of women-laborers in mining as well as tribal areas. The book will be of great use for policy makers, scholars and activists.

NEGI (2012) [30] In his book "Single Line Administration and Tribal Development in Himachal Pradesh" he has studied single line administration in the Pangi Block of Chamba district and it was the first tribal block in H.P. where the model of single line administration was introduced. He has studied different hierarchy of administration, formulation of development schemes and their impact. The main objective of this study was to analyse the performance of single line administration in the development of the tribal areas of H.P.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Development Administration is increasingly directed to realizing definite programmes and its essentially an action oriented, goal oriented administrative system. The tribal people constitute a significant segment of India's vast population. Their diversities association with different ethnic and cultural traits and ecological setting indicate the complexity of problem accompanying modernisation encountered both by the tribal people themselves and development schemes in tribal development.

The tribal areas in the Himachal Pradesh are spread over the Districts of Kinnaur, Lahual-Spiti and Bharmour and Pangi Sub-Divisions of the Chamba district.

Most of the development schemes which have been introduced in these areas by the Government. As a result there has been a growing concern both the central and state Governments for the development of the tribal areas. In this context research studies which makes an in-depth analysis of the different aspects of tribal developments schemes which introduced in Kinnour and Lahaul-Spiti.

THE OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The study mainly attempts to examine the various development schemes in Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti district of H.P. specifically the objectives are as follows:

1. To study the Tribal Development Schemes in district Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti.

[30] Baldev Singh Negi, "Single Line Administration and Tribal Development in Himachal Pradesh", LAP Lambert Academic publishing, Germany,2012

2. To examine administrative structure its effectiveness in the implementation of development schemes in District Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti.
3. To study the problems in implementation of Tribal Development Schemes in Himachal Pradesh.
4. To examine the overall impact of Tribal Development Schemes in the study area.
5. To compare Tribal Development Schemes in District Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti.

HYPOTHESIS

In the present study following hypothesis have been formulated which will be tested:

1. Development schemes formulated for the development of tribal areas are not properly formed.
2. Tribal development schemes have miserably failed in the development of tribal areas.
3. Any development policy programme alien to Tribal area are likely to have less positive impact or unacceptable to the people.

METHODOLOGY

For the present empirical investigation Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti District of H.P. has been selected. In order to achieve the objectives of the present study both primary & secondary data will be used.

Primary data:

Primary data will be collected through.

1. Interview schedules
2. Questionnaires
3. Personal observation
4. Discussion

Secondary data:

Books, Journal, Articles, Various websites, Annual reports, Magazines etc.

Sample:

Keeping in view the need of adequacy and representativeness of sample Proportional Stratified Sample technique will be used. In first phase of sample selection all two tehsils will be selected from district Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti. In second phase of sample four panchayats from six blocks will be selected randomly. In third phase of sample twenty households from each panchayat will be selected randomly also.

Another sample will be drawn to seek information from officials personnel working in the various departments situated in the study areas.

For the proposed study 500 households and 10 percent personnel of each rank will be selected as a sample survey.

Tentative Chapterization:

1. Tribal Development Administration: An Introduction.
2. Administrative structure and Tribal welfare programmes in District Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti.
3. Problems in implementing Tribal Development Schemes.
4. Impact of Tribal Development Schemes in District Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti.
5. Comparative study of Tribal Development Programmes in District Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti.
6. Conclusion and suggestion.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Bakshi S.R., and Kiran Bala, Social and Economic Development of Scheduled **Tribes,** Deep **and** Deep Publications **Pvt.** Ltd., New Delhi, 2000

Bapuji. M., "Tribal Development Administration" Kanishka Publishing Company, Delhi 1993.

Basu, A., Ranjan, "Tribal Development Programmes and Administration in India," National Book Organization, Publisher-Distributor, 1985.

Bhusan, Vidya and Sachdeva, "An Introduction to Sociology" Kitab Mohal Publication, Allahabad, 1984.

Buddudeb Chaudhaudi (ed.), Tribal Transformation in India, Vol. V., Inter *India* Publications, New Delhi, 1990.

Chattopadhyaya, Kamla Devi "Tribalism In India," Vikas Publishing House Pvt., New Delhi, 1978.

Deogaonkar S.G., Tribal Administration and Development Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1994.

Dimock and Dimock, "Public Administration, Harper and Bros," New York. 1954,

Gupta, Ramnika, "Tribal Contemporary Issues: Appraisal and Intervention," (concept Publishing Company, New Delhi,) 2007

Gupta, S.K., Shama, V.P. and Sharma, N.K., "Tribal Development: Appraisal and Alternatives," Indu Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1998.

Gupta, T. and. Gularia, A., "Some Economic and Management aspect non-wood Forest Produce in India", Oxford and IBh publishing company, New Delhi, 1982.

Hooja, B., "Welfare and Tribal Administration: Tribal Development in India Some Issues." Aakesh Publisher, Jaipur – India, 2009.

Hooja, Meenakshi, "Policies and Strategies for TRIBAL Development: Focus on the Central Tribal Belt," Rawat Publisher, New Delhi, 2004

Kabra, Govind Das, “Development of Weaker Section: Organizational Alternatives,” Inter-India Publisher, New Delhi, 1984.

Keith, Davis, “Dynamics of Organization Behaviour,”McGraw Hill Book Company, New York. 1957,

Mehta, Dr. Prakash Chandra (ed.), *Tribal Development in 20th Century*, *S*iva Publishers and *Distributors*, Udaipur, *2000.*

Nabh, Gautom, Padam, “Basic Need of Hill people: A Study of Social and Administrative Response in Himachal Pradesh”,(Indus Publication, New Delhi) 1995

Sahu, Chaturbhuj, “Indian Tribal Life,” Sarup and Sons Distributor and publisher, New Delhi, 2001.

Sharma, P. Dash, “Anthropology of Primitive Tribal in India (Edit) Series publication, New Delhi, 2006.

Sharma, S.K., “Development Administration in India, Theory and Practice.” Jullunder Publication, 1971.

Singh, Anil kumar, “Approaches of Tribal Development” Sarup and Sons, publisher, New Delhi, 1994.

Singh, Gopal S., “Function Attributes of tribal people of Western Himalaya: Need for Indigenous Knowledge based Sustainable Planning,” 2005.

Soni, Jasprit Kaur, “Introspection of tribal development”, Sonali Publishers, New Delhi,2004.

Soundarapandian, M., “Tribal Development in India: A Case Study,” Anmol Publication Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2001.

Sujatha, K., “Education of the forgotten children of forests” (a case study Yenadi Tribe), Konark Publisher, Pvt. Ltd., NewDelhi,1987.

Thakur, Devendra and Thakur D.N., “Tribal Life in India” Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi, 1994.

Trivedi, Madhusudan, Entrepreneurship anlong Tribals, Print Well, Jaipur, 1991.

Velayutham Saravana," Economic Decline of Tribal in Tamil Nadu: 1947-2000", Tribal Development in India, (Edited) Govind Chandra Rath, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2006.

Verma, V., "Gaddis of Dhauladhar: A Transhuman Tribal of The Himalayas," Indu Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1996.

Journals & Magazine

Department of Tribal Development, Annual Tribal Sub-Plan, 2011-12, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla,

Government Publication/ Reports

Kasar, D.V., "A study of Employment and Income Pattern of Tribals in Pune District of Maharashtra," Tribal Research Bulletin (Pune), Vol. 11, No.11, September 1989.

Mahalingam, S., "Impact of Tribal sub-plan projects of Tribal economy Tamil Nadu-an overview," Tribal Research Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 11 september1989.

Mahato, Biman K., "Tribal Education in India, Anthropological Survey of India, Ministry of Education and Culture, Government of India," 1984.

Pawr, H.S., and Patil, R.P., "Constraints in Tribal Agricultural Development in suryana Taluk of Nasik District, "Tribal Research Bulletin (Pune), Vol. 11, No. 11, September 1989.

Ramaiah, P., "Impact of technology on Tribal Agriculture: A micro study" (Bombay) Vol. 37, No.2, Nov. 1990.

Senguptha, Nirmal, "The Social and Economic Basis of Current Tribal Movements", Social Action, October, 1990.

Shanthudu, D., "Tribal Development-Operation optimization, "social welfare (New Delhi), vol.34, No. 10, Jan.1993.

Sharma, K.C., "Variations in the levels of living of the tribals in Himachal Pradesh-Empirical investigation" social change, (New Delhi) volume 22, No. 4, Dec. 1992.

Sharma, R., “Extent of Income inequality and poverty in the Tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh,” Journal of Rural Development. (Hydrabad) Vol. 7, No. 3 May 1988.

Sinha, Archana, “Economic Empowerment and Amelioration of Tribal in India”, Kurukshetra, July 2006.

Thakar, S., “Socio-Economic Impact of Tribal development Programs in Himachal Pradesh, Journal of Rural Development” (Hydrabad). Vol.10, No. 6, Nov, 1991.

Thasain, “Development Challenges of 21st century, Jouranal of Social Action: A Quarterly of Social Trends, Jan-Mar. 2001.